THE LIFE AND DEATH OF Mahomet,

The Conqueſt of *Spaine*

Together with the Ryſing and Ruine of the Sarazen

EMPIRE.

Written by

Sr. WALTER RALEIGH Kt.

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Anno Dom. 1637.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

To the most worthily honored CAREW RALEIGH Esq; and one of his Majesties [redacted]-CHAMBER.

Prince,

Noble Sr,

MEETING of late this stragling Orphan (hitherto cloystred up in privat Bosoms, and enter-

a choyce Purchas) and finding it by the Title thereof, and my good Intelligence, to be natively derived from your Fathers worth; I am bold to make my addresse to you, the true Heire of your Fathers excellencies: If you please to Patronize it, the world shall see with what Pietie you celebrate his blessed memorie, and all studious Proficients (who from

from this small Hive will gather much sweetnes) shall acknowledg themselves bound to you, as I am

In all dutie and observance,

DANIEL FREEL.

PErlegi hunc librum, in quo nihil reperio, ſanæ fidei aut bonis moribus contrarium.

THO: WEBBES R.P.
Epᵒ. Lond. Cap. domeſt.

DErlegi hunc librum,
in quo nihil reperis,
hanc fidei aut bonis mori-
bus contrarium.

THE Life and Death of MAHOMET.

MOst writers accord, that *Mahomet* which name in the Arabique, signifies Indignation or Furie, was the sonne of *Abdalla* a Marchant in Mecca, a City in Arabia

bia Fælix; his mother
Jew, and himselfe i
Anno Dom. 571. born
Posthumus. At the se
cond yeere of his ag
his mother deceased,
poore woman that l
bored for her livin
bred him up; at 16 yee
of age he became a Ma
chants bondman, hi
Master, pleased with hi
wit and dexterity, mad
him his Factor: He
dead, *Mahomet* bein
the

then twenty five yeeres old, married his Miſtris and untill the thirty eighth yeere of his age, he induſtriouſly followed his trade of Marchandize, avoiding no perſonall travel (as well in the kingdoms of Ægypt, Syria and Perſia, as elſwhere) where profit might ariſe. Being then ſatisfied with wealth, & given to eaſe, he began to think on his

Soule, whereof in his travels he had not been negligent, having been curious to understand the Religions of the Jews and Christians; which compared with the Idolatrie wherein he was originally trayned thirty yeeres) did worke in him assurance that Paganisme was the way to perdition, but to whether of these to incline, he stood doubtfull.

full. At laſt falling in company with two Chriſtian Artificers, inhabitants in Mecca, by converſation with them (who read the old and new Teſtament unto him; for himſelfe was unlettered) he approved Chriſtianiſme for the beſt, and was of opinion that thereby, only, a man might attaine unto Salvation, and accordingly he framed his

life, which bred admiration in them that knew him, and gave him a greater reputation than he did expect.

But this hasty spring was quickly blasted; for the Devill, taking advantage upon his weaknes, enflamed his heart with pride, wch wrought in him a desire to be esteemed a Prophet, thinking all other attributes of Religion and

sanctity

ſanctity to be but vile and baſe :: To aſpire unto that opinion he embraced a ſolitary life, retyring to a Cave in the Mountains, where he lived free from the ordinary converſation of men; repaired ſeldom to his own home, and his ſpeeches (mixt with gravity and holyneſſe teaching good life, and beating downe Idolatry) moved, not only

such as saw him to admire, but the rest also (that heard by other mens eares) held him to be a Saint. To increase this opinion of sanctimony, of the falling sickneſſe (wherewith he was afflicted) he made good uſe; for, he gave it out (when he fell into his fitts incident to that diſeaſe) that he conferred with the Angell *Gabriel*, by whom the plea-

pleasure of God was revealed unto him, and that his Trances proceeded through the weakneſſe of his earthly Carcase that was astonished at the divine presence of the heavenly Ambassador.

Grown now famous he thought it necessary to divulge into the world some works in writhing, whereby his name might encrease:

His best help was a Je
scribe, who for want o
a better scholler he en
tertained; but shortly
after, his Master th
Divell (the Church o
Christ then laborin
with the sicknes of ma
ny Hæresies) procure
the acquaintance of
Christian called *Sergi*
born in Alexandria, by
profession a Monke
and by infection a Ne
storian, wittie, eloquen
and

and learned, who having mist of some Ecclesiasticall preferment which in his opinion he had deserved) full of despight and revenge, in a diveliſh discontent, sought as well to raise a scandall upon the Christian Religion, as upon the professors thereof; the readiest way to kindle this fire, he found to be *Mahomet*; who (as is already said) had won

som

some extraordinary
opinion of sanctity. A
ter some conference b
tween them, the Jew fo
insufficiency was di
charged. *Sergius* bein
fully informed ho
Mahomet had hither
proceeded, made him t
understand how weakl
and grossly he had e
red in fundamenta
points, necessary for th
advancement of a ne
Religion; and cunning
ly

ly shewed him, not only the meanes how to smoothe his past errors without scandall, but to compose a new treatise, collected out of the old and new Testament (with devised additions that should give credit to his Doctrine and humor the hearers) which being divulged amongst the Idolatrous people (who were easily caught) spread the poyson

poyſon it contained over all the Arrabies, but the wiſer ſort fearing (as they had cauſe) that the ſetling of a new Religion, might alſo draw with it a new forme of government; oppoſed themſelves againſt it, calling *Mahomet* an Impoſter, reproving his hypocriſie, and taxing his ſenſualitie and drunkenneſſe (of both which hee was guilty)

guilty) and sent to apprehend him; whereof *Mahomet* from some of his friends in Mecca having notice left his Cave, and fled to the Desarts [the sixteenth of July 622 from which flight the Turks begin their computation Athegira] unto whom divers Novelists resorted; as also such as the Estates had banished for approving his late coy-

poyſon it contained over all the Arrabies, but the wiſer ſort fearing (as they had cauſe) that the ſetling of a new Religion, might alſo draw with it a new forme of government; oppoſed themſelves againſt it, calling *Mahomet* an Impoſter, reproving his hypocriſie, and taxing his ſenſualitie and drunkenneſſe (of both which hee was guilty)

guilty) and ſent to apprehend him; whereof *Mahomet* from ſome of his friends in Mecca having notice left his Cave, and fled to the Deſarts [the ſixteenth of July 622 from which flight the Turks begin their computation Athegira] unto whom divers Noveliſts reſorted; as alſo ſuch as the Eſtates had baniſhed for approving his late coy-

coyned trash. This swarme of Wasps being stirred, nothing but revenge could ease their hearts; *Mahomet* willingly taking the advantage there offered, enlarged his thoughts, holding it now lesse difficill for him to obtaine a kingdom, then the title of a Prophet which he had obtained.

To make a smooth way to his enterprise,

by

by underhand meanes, he exasperated the heady Novelists (whereof there were many of wealth and estimation) to be sensible of their banishment, and to repaire their wrongs by force; himselfe recounted unto them Revelations which assured him that *God* was displeased with the Meccans, for the rigorous persecuting of him and his

his Sectuaries; that God willed to chastize their Tyranny; of victorie he was assured, and whosoever of them died in that holy Warre, his Soule should presently ascend to Heaven: with these and such like motives the giddy people encouraged and seduced, elected *Mahomet* to be their Chiefe, who (ordayning Officers & Captaines, and receiving

ving an Oath of fidelity as well from them, as from their troops) marched to the City of Almedina, and tooke it by force: This first good fortune wrought the effect he desired, for instantly by his Army, he was saluted Calipha; which, interpreted, is King, and because his creation hapned upon a Friday, that day was ordayned by him to

be

be their Sabbaoth.

His next conque
was the City of Mecc
where he triumphed
the blood of his neigh
bour Citizens, whic
was not spared; an
proclaimed death to a
those that did not em
brace his Doctrine.

The Princes and
great men in Arabia
(oppoſite unto him) a
ſembled all their forces
Mahomet, being too
weake

weake was overthrown
wounded, and fled to
Mecca; yet in the end
the warre continuing
he prevailed, and redu-
ced the three Arabies
under his subjection.
Grown great and glori-
ous with his victories,
and at that time the
Emperor of Constan-
tinople and King of
Persia being men of
weake and tame Spi-
rits, he invaded their

Do-

Dominions, and wi
a conquering ſword t
umphed over Syria, t
City of Jeruſalem, t
kingdome of Meſop
tamia and Perſia, t
great City of Babylo
with other Eaſter
Provinces; of all whic
as of the Arabies; h
ſtyled himſelfe King
being now grown eld
by his inordinate life,
the ſtate of his bod
then in yeeres, whi
excee

exceeded not fifty seven,
full of glory, as well in
regard of his large Em-
pire, as in opinion of
sanctity, in being estee-
med a Prophet, and
weary with warre, with
a fained holynesse (un-
der which maske he in-
tended to take his ease)
sequestred himself from
publique affaires; com-
mitting the govern-
ment of his estates to
the Lievetenants with-
in

in three yeeres follow
ing, which was in *An*
Domini 623, the Sixti
yeere of his Age, an
the tenth of his Reign
he died: Upon his
death-bed he comme
ded unto his principa
Commanders, the ca
(and use of his fantasti
call Law, assuring the
that it was agreeable t
the will of *God*, and tha
so long as they and thei
posterity should hol

and

and maintaine it, they should flourish.

This false Prophet and usurping Prince, pretended paternally to discend from the Patriarch *Abraham* by his eldest Sonne *Ismael*, and to avoyd the infamie of an unlawfull bed his successors affirmed that *Ismael* was the Sonne of *Sara*, not of the bondwoman *Agar* whereupon the Arabians (which

is the undoubted name of that people) are by some writers (of *Ismael*) called Ismalites, & by others (of *Agar*) Agarens. And (of *Sara*) Sarazens, but in this latter time they are distinguished by the name of Arabians Moores, and Mahometans, the first is proper only to those which inhabit in Arabia: the Mores are the progeny of such Arabians as af-

ter

er their Conquests sea-
ed themselves in that
part of Affrica, the Ma-
hometans is the generall
name of all nations that
profesſe *Mahomet*, as
Turks, Tartars, Perſi-
ans, &c.

Of the ſucceſſors of *Mahomet* until the yeere of our Lord 673, the writers vary in opinion both in name, and num-
ber of the Caliphaes and in the yeeres of their

reignes: the reaſon that begat their errors proceeded from the diſſention that happened (about the ſucceſſion) amongſt *Mahomet*'s kinſmen, evermore anti-Caliphaes ſtarting up with pretended titles in oppoſition to him that had the Diadem; whereof ſome were murthered and others depoſed, ſo as the writers either out of ignorance (not able to

to discerne the truth, or wilfully partiall) have erred. Notwithstanding their civill tumults they kept *Mahomet*'s Dominions, and inherited his fortunes, for every of them added somwhat to his Monarchie, where by they became fearfull to the world, and potent in Asia, Affrica, and Europe.

The fourth Calipha (agreed upon by Hist-

oriographers) was called *Hozman* or *Azman* husband to *Mahomet's* daughter, who perceiving (that in this upstart Religion) Schisms and diversities of opinions began to rise, by the helpe of his wifes mother recovered *Mahomet's* papers wherein his law was written, which hee caused to be digested into one volume containing foure books divi-

ded

ded into 206 Chapters, and called it the Alcoran, commanding the same to be published, & upon paine of death to be observed by his subjects. Hee was a great Conqueror, and wan much upon the Christians: but this discourse treateth not of his particular actions, or of his successors (untill the reigne of *Abilqualet Jacob Myramamolin* surnamed

ed *Almanzor* (which interpreted is the defendor of the law of God) ſonne to *Abilquatet* Calipha of the Arabians, who ſeeing his ſonnes abilitie to govern, himſelfe (by reaſon of yeres exceeding 70, unable to mannage publique affaires) in the yeere of Chriſt 675. reſigned his Scepter unto him: Without compariſon hee was the greateſt Mon-

Monarch then living upon the earth. The ſeat of his Empire (as his predeceſſors accuſtomed) was at Zarvall in Arabia Fœlix, from eaſt to weſt his dominions were bounded with the river Indus in Aſia, and the Atlantick ſeas which in length exceeded the Roman Empire. The conqueſts he made were admirable, all which in this collection

are omitted untill th
37 yeere of his reigne i
which he attempted th
conqueſt of Spaine , a
breviated out of twe
Arabique writers tran
ſlated into Spaniſh i
anno. 1606. Both th
Authors living in hi
time, the one a Cap
taine in that war , an
the other for 20 yeere
together of *Almanzor*
chamber, and after hi
death a Provinciall Go
vernor

vernor in Arabia Fœlix.

In the yeere of our redemption 712. *Don Roderigo* in the right of *Don Sancho* his elder brothers Sonne (then in minoritie) ſwayed the Spaniſh Monarchie, having ſo faire a Jewell in his poſſeſſion, and unwilling to looſe kingly power (after ſo long uſe of it) his impoſtumed heart ſwolne with Ambiti-

bition, poyſned in th
center, reſtles and car
full; he only held and ap
proved ſuch Counſel
(without reſpect of con
ſcience or honor) a
might worke his end
The way to fixe th
Crown to his hea
(which while his Ne
phew lived fat looſe)
was to deprive him o
his life. *Anagilda* (mo
ther to *Don Sancho*) fea
ring what ſhee ſuſpected
and

and ſuſpecting no leſſe then there was cauſe, had a watchfull eye over her ſonne; as much afflicted how to avoyd harme, as *Don Roderigo* was perplexed how to coutrive it. The firſt project was to poyſon him at a banquet, but the mothers care prevented the innocents danger, that failing hee corrupted one *Ataulpho* his Favorite to kill him; *Ataulpho*

not prodigall of his life, which he knew to be in danger, both in hot and cold blood after a murther, perſwaded *Don Roderigo* to frame ſome coulourable accuſations againſt him, and once in priſon hee might at leaſure without any perill, act what he liſted. *Ataulpho* was preſently ſent with commiſſion to apprehend *Don Sancho*, then reſident in Cordo-

va

va, promise of reward gave him wings in his post, at midnight the Prince was taken in his bed, carried out of the towne and committed to guard. *Anagilda* though greived beyond expression with the accident, yet being a Ladie of great spirit, armed such servants and friends as shee had; pursued *Ataulpho* besiedged the Castle where hee and her

her ſonne were; tooke it by force, him priſoner: ſlewe the reſt, and recovered the Prince, which done, truſſing up her treaſure and jewels with a ſmall trayne of her ſervants, ſhee fled to a port town appertaining to the Earle *Don Julian*; but fearing that no part of Spaine would be able to protect her againſt Regal authoritie, ſhee reſolved to paſſe into

to Affrica; at her depar-
ture ſhee wrote unto the
King: the meſſenger was
Ataulpho: his reward,
life and libertie: yet with
loſſe of noſe and eares, as
a marke of infamie due
unto him for undertа-
king the execution of a
wicked act. The King
Roderigo not thinking
it poſſible (in the im-
ployment againſt his
Nephewe) to meet with
croſſe accidents, knewe
not

not how with discret
on to governe his co
ceived joyes , for suc
was his opinion of
taulphoes wit , and con
dence in his love, that
assured himselfe the d
signe was effected; b
as reckoning made wit
out an hoste is subject t
a reare accompt: so th
Prince out of his wi
dow seeing *Ataulpho* e
tering into his gates d
membred of nose a
eare

ears, ſtood both amuſed and amazed, but when *Ataulpho* had recounted unto him his miſ-fortunes, and that the Prince and his mother were out of his reach, his paſſion ſo far maſtered his reaſon, as that he ſeemed mad: and like to one in a frenzie; tooke the letter, and read it by ſnatches; pointing nothing truely: and underſtanding no whit what

hee

hee read. The conten
were taxations of h
Loyaltie towards h
ſoveraigne Lord, h
Nephewe. That he ha
malitiouſly out of amb
tion and ſelfe love, unn
turally ſought his d
ſtruction, ſhe put him i
mind what an unwo
thie thing it was for
man of courage and ſp
rit to make war upon
woman and an infant
willed him to call hi
con

onſcience to account, to
epent his ſinnefull en-
erpriſe, to content him-
elfe with his owne e-
tate, and to reſtore the
Kingdom to the right
eire, but if their admo-
itions were like Corne
n ſtony ground, or as
words in the ayre fruit-
es, her confidence then
was that God, aſwell for
he juſtnes of the cauſe
which ſhe purſued, as to
puniſh his wickednesſe,

would

would give her meane
and ſtrength to chaſtiz
him : If hee would
knowe a briefe relation
of his attempt againſt
his Nephewe, ſhee will
led him to read the ſto-
rie in *Ataulphoes* face,
where it was ingraven.
This letter the demon-
ſtrative characters of
ſcorne, and revenge ſea-
red upon the noſe and
eares of *Ataulpho* toge-
ther with the report of
his

s ſucceſſes, increaſed
s furie, but paſſion be-
g over: hee ſent for the
arle *Don Julian* Lord
f Algazira to knowe
f him the Queens in-
entions whereof hee
ould not be ignorant
aving bene her hoaſt.
Hee aſſured him that ſhe
as gone into Affrica
o demand ſuccour and
aiſe war in Spaine. *Don*
Roderigo to prevent this
rowing ſtorme im-
ployed

ployed tht Earle (fu
nished and laoden wi
Instructions, Presen
and Jewels) to *Mu*
Leivetenant in the Mo
roccoes for the gre
Calipha *Almanzor* t
confirme amitie, and t
disswade him from ay
ing the fugitive Queen
which Negotiation (ac
cording to the trust re
posed) hee faithfully
discharged; but befor
his ambassage had rece
ved

ed answere, the Queene
nd her Sonne the
rince sickned & dyed
Tunger: whereof
Don Roderigo being in-
orm'd lost no time to so
emnize his coronation,
he Crowne (by his
Nephews death) being
hen his right, but yet
is conscience accusing
im of his wickednesse,
hee feared revenge from
hose that were faithfull
nto his Nephew: for

prevention whereof
ſome hee diſplaced fro
their goverments, othe
were impriſoned, a
many under colour
Juſtice executed. For h
further ſecuritie he diſa
med his ſubjects; ſuc
Caſtles and ſtrengt
as hee was jealous
were raced, othe
fortified and cõmited
the truſt of his own
creatures, which don
he thought he migh

(Par

(parler enſire) give lawes
nd take his pleaſure,
which hee ſpared not
enſually to follow in
nticing and forcing
(without reſpect of qua-
ities) mens wives and
daughters. Yet being
deſirous of lawfull iſſue
o ſet up his ſeat, hee
ooke to wife a ſtranger
which happened unto
him by a ſtrange acci-
dent. At that time there
ived in the Eaſterne

part of Affrica a Moor
King called *Mahome*
Abnebedin whose only
daughter and heir
Zabra, with othe
young Ladies he
attendants (wantonly
disposed to be sea-sicke)
the weather inviting
them to it: put to the
sea; but this faire calme
was suddainely clouded
with a storme, and such
a continued fret ensued,
as that for safetie of
their

their lives, they were enforced to ſpoone before the winde; which continuing for many dayes together, at laſt caſt them upon the coaſt of Spaine, where with difficultie (ſicke and weather-beaten) they arriued at a place called Caba de Gata, taken priſoners and ſent to *Don Roderigo*, who after a fewe daies inchanted with her beau-

tie, became her prisone
The young Ladie
though a Mahometa
borne, yet to better th
condition of a Captiv
dispensed with her Re
ligion: was Baptized
and solemnly marrie
unto him. Those of he
traine of either sex tha
would turne Christian
remained with her; th
rest were honorably
sent home. The Moor
King hearing of his

daughters

aughters fortune (as if
e had bene ſtrucken
with a thunderbolt) in-
tantly died. Unto
whom *Almanzor* the
great Caliph ſucceeded
s his next Couſin. *Don*
Roderigo wallowing in
his pleaſures, and in
them never ſatisfied,
was ſhortly after ſurpri-
zed with a new love,
which proved his de-
ſtruction: the Earle *don*
Julian al this while was

resident in Affrica ne
gotiating for his ma
ster, with *Mura Alman*
zors Leivetenant in the
Moroccoes, to accom
pany the young
Queene his daughter
Florinda was sent for,
the King pursued her
love, which being not
able to obtaine by con-
sent, hee performed by
violence. The young
Ladie full of disdaine
and mallice by letters
to

to her father complained her miſ-fortunes, praying him to take revenge of her wrong. *Don Julian* ſenſible of his daughters diſhonor (which reflected upon him) haſtned his returne, and like a wiſe man ſmoothely covering his wounds gave the King a good accompt of his Ambaſſage; but yet ſo involved with doubts, as that his

returne into Affric
was resolved necessarie.
At his departure hee
entreated the King to
permit *Florinda* for a
few moneths to re-
paire to her mother, for
in her the comfort of
her life consisted, which
the King with seeming
willingnes unwillingly
granted: When the
Earle had recovered his
own house, hee sent for
his frends and kins-
men,

men, related unto them the particular wrong done to his daughter and the dishonor cast upon their family, wherein they were all interessed: he besought their advise and ayde. At last it was concluded hee should goe into Affrica to incite *Muza Almanzors* Leivetenant to invade Spaine, and they all protested never to lay down Arms untill

till their honors by re-
venge were repaired.
Don Julian presently
imbarqued for Affrica
himselfe, his wife,
daughter, his whole fa-
milie, his moveable
goods of price; where
being safely arrived (ac-
cording to his qualitie)
he was entertained by
Mura, to whom hee
related the rape of his
daughter, and the disho-
nor cast upon their fa-
milie

milie, promising him if hee might be assisted in the revenge to assure unto his maister *Almanzor* the conquest of Spaine. Though the proposition pleased *Mura*, yet in a matter of that weight, he durst not passe his promise untill *Almanzors* pleasure was signified; and therfore advised *don Julian* to goe into Arabia, and hee would give him

him Lettes of credi
which hee doubted no
would expedite his de
fires: The Earle with
favorable paſſage landed
in Syria and ſo ove
land with in a fewe
daies poſt; preſented
himſelfe to *Almanzor*,
who being a wiſe Prince
rich, ſtrong in men, and
ſatisfied with *Don Ju-*
lian's Letter, which
in all likely-hood pro-
miſed a good event;

yet

yet hee thought it wiſ-
lome at the firſt with a
mall charge to make
riall, before hee were
oo far plunged in war;
nd concluding upon
his Counſell he diſmiſ-
ed the Earle laden with
ewards, honorable
uſage, and an anſwere to
Muza; which being by
him received he victu-
alled and embarqued
6000 foote and a few
horſe: Cõmitted to the
charge

charge of *Tarif Abinzi-*
oc [*alias Tarif Abonzar-*
ca] born in Syria in the
Citie Damaſco; but to
follow the adviſe of *don*
Julian in whoſe wiſ-
dome his hope was ex-
poſed with theſe troups
they landed at a place
named by the Moores
Jabalſgath, by interpre-
tation the Mountaine
of Conqueſt, and ſince
corruptly called Gi-
braltar, they were no
ſooner

sooner landed, but *don Julian's* confederats, joyned with them, burnt and harrazed the Countrie, slewe all those whom they thought loyall to *don Roderigo* and rich in spoile, and prisoners reimbarqued for Affrica. *Don Roderigo* hearing the relations of this first attempt, and fearing a greater tempest, began to repent him of his sensuall life

life, and especially of his violating *Florinda*, who had moved revenge in her Father; whose wisdom, power and valour, was to be feared, as also his tyranny exercised upon the dependants of his Nephew, which had made him hatefull to his people; his præcipitate Councels in defacing Castles and strong places; the disarming of

his

his Subjects, and the too prodigall waſte of his Treaſure, all which preſented unto him imminent calamities irreparable: Yet theſe deſignes of terror, did not ſo much amaze him, as he neglected to prepare for a warre, wherein no meanes was omitted to prepare ſtrength, treaſure and victuals, for a neceſſary defence; *Muza*, *Tarif* and *Julian*, having

ving their ſpirits raiſed by their fortunes, reſolved the proſecution of the Conqueſt, but wanting authority to proceede, *Tarif* and *Julian* (joyned in Commiſſion) were diſpatched to *Almanzor*, who received them with great honor, and being perſwaded by demonſtrative reaſons how facile it was to perform that enterprize, he applauded

plauded the project, and haſtning them away, made election of *Tarif* to be the Generall for the warre, authentically firmed under his hand and ſeale, dated at his Pallace at *Zarvall* in Arabia Fœlix, the two and twentith day of December 713 : alſo preſently by Commiſſion he raiſed troops in the Levant, to the number of 30000 well armed

armed, which he committed to the leading of *Hira*, a Greeke Renegado his favorite: He likewiſe wrote to the king of Tunis his kinſman for forces, who leavied of his own Subjects 30000 foot & 3000 horſe, ſending with them for their chiefe his ſecond ſonne *Mahomet Gilhaimre*. Theſe forces aforeſaid were leavied in the Moneths of

of June and August, in *Anno* $\frac{714}{93}$ and safely arrived in the Moroccoes where *Muza* for their reliefe quartered them upon the Countrey, untill he heard from *Tarif* and *Julian*, who with 6000 foote and 300 horse, Christians and Moors, were passed into Spaine to seise upon some port, to assure their landing. The place they made choyse of;

was

was (in favor of the g
nerall) called Tarif
[before called Ca
teya] and since co
ruptly Tarifa.

Don Roderigo, watch
full to withstand the
landing, described a
army to the field o
30000 foote, and 500
horse cõmanded by hi
faithfull servant di
membred *Ataulpho*. I
the first encounter *Ta*
if was beaten and rout
ed

d, much blood drawn,
armes loſt. The next
morning an old woman
willingly taken) was
rought to *Tarif* by his
entinels; having kiſſed
is feet; Sir ſaid ſhe be-
eve what I ſhal tel you
or I am the meſſenger
f good news. When
was a child, I heard
y Father who was let-
red often read in a
ooke (much eſteemed
y him) That this

Kingdome ſhould b
Conquered by th
Moores; Their captain
ſhould have on his righ
ſhoulder an hairy Moa
as big as a peaſe: Tha
his right arme ſhoul
be longer then his lef
and ſtanding upright
hee might eaſily touch
his knee, if you (ſaid
ſhee) have theſe marks
then *God* hath ordained
this conqueſt for you
My humble ſuite is, tha
my

my poore family, and my ſelfe may have your ſafeguard, that in our bodies and goods wee may receive no preiudice; *Tarif* glad to heare his diſcription of himſelfe (for hee had theſe ſignes which ſhee named) to ſatisfie *don Julian* and the whole armie put off his cloaths; they found it true, and the poore woman went joyfull away, obtaining her

suite. The armie encou
raged by this passag
were greedy to fight
and *Tarif* no lesse confi
dent (to hold them by
necessitie valiant) burn
all his ships a Pinnac
excepted, which he pre
served to send relation
of his successe to *Mura*
The next day they joy
ned battail, the Christi
ans were defeated: *A*
taulpho (expressing as
much wisdome and va

lor

for as could be required in a Generall) slaine; *Tarif* and *don Julian* were both wounded, one in the Arme the other in the leg. Of this victory they sent advertisement to *Mura*, and desired him to hasten away the supplies which came from Arabia, and Tunis. On the other side *don Roderigo* (making his Rendevous at Cordova) drew

to an head 80000 foote, and 10000 horſe: the Vantguard of his troopes (which conſiſted of 50000 foot, and 3000 horſe) hee aſſigned to his Couſen *don Orpas* (Archbiſhop of Sivill) to confront the enemy. In the meane time ſupplies from the Moroccoes arived, & *Tarif's* army by poole was 60000 foote and 10000 horſe ſtrong; *Orpas* in hope to

win

win honor, began to skirmiſh which procured the joyning of their forces; Night tooke up the quarrell almoſt with equall loſſe. The night following the Moores gave a Canvaſado upon *don Orpas*, the Chriſtians to a man were all ſlaine and taken priſoners, and their Generall preſented alive to *Tarif Mura* (as hee was glad for the generall cauſe of theſe

good successes, yet e-
mulating *Tarif*) raised
in his government an
army of 25000 foote,
6000 horse and volun-
tiers infinite accomoda-
ted with all provisions
meet for a war; and lea-
ving his brother *Ismael*
to govern in his absence
hee passed into Spaine,
and being joyned to
Tarifs troops they
mustered 180000 foote,
and 40000 horse.

Don

Don Roderigo seeing his enemies forces so hugely increased, and two of his armies defeated resolved to sett up his rest, and in person to hazard his fortune. His armie upon an exact muster appeared to be 130000 foot and 25000 horse: for his Leivetenant Generall he nominated *don Almeriq*, a man of known vallor, and his Cabinet Coun-

fellor. Unto his troope
(to raise up their weak
spirits) hee made a
speech. They promised
in defence of him, and
their Countrie to do the
offices of faithfull sub-
jects and Patriotts,
which don with alacrity
they marched towards
the enemy, but with this
ill passage, for *don Ruen*
the kings Standard bea-
rer fell suddainly dead
from his horse and brake
the

the staffe; which wrought effects of feare in many, not long after these puissant Armies lodged close together. The first three daies from morning to night (with much but equall losse) they skirmished. The day folowing being the third of October $\frac{714}{94}$ the most of their troopes on either side were drawn forth; the Moores lost 10000 foot

foote, and 300 horſe, the Chriſtians 3000 foote and 800 horſe, together with *don Alimeriq*; their Leivetenant Generall, after one daies reſt they fought againe from noone til night; in which on either part much blood was drawn, and *Mahomet* the King of Tunis ſonne and *don Julian*, grievouſly wounded.

The next day with equall

equall desire of revenge they encountred, but stormy weather parted the quarrell not without great slaughter.

The wednesday following their forces joyned, the Christians were broken and routed, and few escaped the edge of the sword. But *don Roderigo* by the goodnes of his horse escaped. *Tarif* prosecuting the victorie marched to Cordova,

and

and with out reſiſtan
tooke it; but in his hea
not ſatisfied becauſe th
King was fled, hee pro
claimed that whoſoeve
would bring his perſon
to him, either alive, o
dead ſhould be honored,
and rewarded according
to his owne content.
Hope of gaine provo
ked divers (aſwel Chri-
ſtians as Moores and
Renegadoes) to make
ſearch for him; and a

man

man cloathed like the King, and for the king was presented to *Tarif*, but in examination it appeared it was a shephard, with whom the king (his horse being tyred) changed his garments; but what that man was, or whether he went he knew not; after that he was nevermore heard of: and of his issue no mention is made by any writers, but of one daughter

daughter named *Donna Eligona* a Ladie of incomparable beautie who was a sucking infant when her Father died. Of her a few words by way of digression is not impertinent. Shee was fostered by one *Cratilo* (her fathers servant) and as his child amongst his children nourished, with whom shee lived concealed untill shee was 24 yeeres old;

old, *Cratilo* would have married her to his sonne but shee disdained the match. A Nephew of *Cratilo's* (being passionately in love with her) malliced his Cousen, and to breake the match (which still hee feared) hee discovered the concealed Ladie to *Abdalices*, Generall in Spaine for the Monarch of the Arabians that then was, who fell in love with his Cap-

Captive and tooke h wit
to wife permitting h no
the exercise of her ow of
Religion. Not long a Kin
ter hee rebelled, and blo
his wives right proc Th
med himselfe King Don
Spaine, his Captain was
and Leivetenants fe at C
ring that his love to f us
wife would make hi and
to turne Christian sl die
him in his house, th of T
Queene frighted wit vere
the murther being gre and
wit

with child fell in labor and died. In her the issue of *don Roderigo* the last King of the Gothish blood in Spaine fayled. The Queene *Zabra*, *Don Roderigo*'s wife, was taken in her Pallace at Cordova, whom *Tarif* used with all humanity and left her in the Custodie of *Mahomet* prince of Tunis (not yet recovered of his late hurts) and for his assistance a

Moore

Moore named *Habd*
bar. Then dividing h
armie into two parts, th
one himselfe toward
the Citie of Granad
and *Mura* with the o
ther marched into An
daluzia, but before h
departed from Cordov
he erected Mahometa
Mosquetos, leaving cer-
tain churches for Christ
an service. The Prince of
Tunis carefully tended
his faire charge: but
in

seeking to keep her,
ost himselfe: his first at-
empt was to perswade
er (being born a great
rincesse and neere in
lood to *Almanzor*) to
eturne againe to the
Mahometan law, which
shewould doe, he was
ure that *Almanzor*
would restore her king-
dome unto her, and if
hee could cast her love
pon him, hee would
labor to merrit it, and

bee

Not many daies a
ter *Sisiberta* one of the
Ladies which was tak
with the Queene (wh
by tempest shee w
driven into Spaine) a
with her had receiv
baptisme, for the lov
a yong Moore, renou
ced Christianitie, a
betrayed the late ma
riage (wherewith sh
was trusted) unto *Ha*
dilbar. *Tarif* being by
him advertized of th
ac

her faithfull ſervant. The Ladie like a ſtrong fort with ſtood his aſſults, and all his payments were denyalls, for he was reſolved neither to returne to her comit, nor to be his miſtris. His love increaſing thee prevailed with him to receive baptiſme: and that done ſhe yeelded to be his wife; both which were ſecretly ſolemnized by a Chriſtian Prieſt. Not

accident, commande
him to imprison t
married couple and t
Priest; but because t
King of Tunis was
great Prince, hee dur
not proceede again
them as hee desired, be
fore the King had bee
advertized of his fonn
acts; which at large i
writing (well testified)
hee sent unto him. Th
King enraged returned
his expresse pleasure to
be

head him unleſſe hee would imbrace the Mahometan law. But theſe young Princes neither repenting their baptiſme, nor fearing the ſentence of death (like conſtant Martyrs with the Prieſt that married them) were executed & their bodies caſt into a ditch; but afterwards by ſtealth in the night buried by Chriſtians.

The two Generals,

Tarif and Mure wit
Conquering swords, b
force and Composition
(in South Spaine) ba
all before them (th
Cittie of Hispalis no
Seyill only excepted
which they forbare t
approach fearing th
plague, wherewith
was visited; their troop
over travailed and spen
with long Marches (or
dinarie duties whereto
Armies in the field ar
sub

bject) and want of
Cloathes, required reſt;
which moved the Ge-
erals to retreite to the
Randevous at Cordo-
a, where after ſupplies
f proviſion made, and
he ſoldiers refreſh't,
hey concluded to joyn
heir forces, and to in-
ade Caſtile; in which
Province their Armie
ound ſmall reſiſtance,
he weaker places ſent
ubmiſſion before ſum-

moning, the ſtrong
yeelding upon Compo
ſition, ſo that in a mã
they might ſay as *Ceſa*
Veni, Vidi, Vici, wi
this proſperous ſucce
they marched over t
mountaines Pyren
untill they came upo
the French ground
their deſires led the
further, but the gre
Almanzor's Commiſſi
ons liſted them with
Spaine, which Counſa

d their retreite
rough Arragon: Va-
ntia, and Murcia: lea-
ing, every where, as
ey marched (in pla-
es fit to be held) ſuffici-
nt garriſons, with the
eſt they returned to
Cordova.

In all thoſe Conqueſts
Don Julian accompani-
d the Generalls and for
eward of the good ſer-
vice he, and his kinſmen
nd followrs had done,

moning, the ſtrong
yeelding upon Comp
ſition, ſo that in a mã
they might ſay as *Ceſ*
Veni, Vidi, Vici, wi
this proſperous ſucce
they marched over t
mountaines Pyren
untill they came upo
the French ground
their deſires led the
further, but the gr
Almanzor's Commiſſ
ons liſted them with
Spaine, which Counſa

d their retreite
rough Arragon: Va-
ntia, and Murcia: lea-
ing, every where, as
ey marched (in pla-
s fit to be held) suffici-
nt garrisons, with the
est they returned to
Cordova.

In all those Conquests
Don Julian accompani-
d the Generalls and for
eward of the good ser-
ice he, and his kinsmen
nd followrs had done,

Tarif (authorized b
Almanzor) did not on
posseſſe them of t
lands they had, but ga
them larger bounds,
cenſed them to depa
to their dwellings, a
attend their husbandri
For by the war th
Countrie was meer
waſted. Then his ca
was, how to hold tha
hee had gotten; the wa
to keep it was to plan
Collonies, the want he

foun

found was women, to supply that defect (the women of Arabia and Affrica being unwilling to com into Spaine) hee proclamed the same immunities to the Christian men and women (if they would adore *Mahomet*) as the Moores had. The poore Spanyards generally afflicted with misorie, to repaire their own fortunes, secure their lives, and

gaine their free-dom
in multitudes took hol
of the Proclamation,
forsook their Religion
gave their daughters to
the Moors in marriage,
and labored the ground
the leading Deare were
two Archbishops Cou-
fins to *Don Rodarigo*,
one called *Don Torfo*,
the other *Don Orpas*, be-
fore mentioned, both of
them forsaking Christ,
and assuming *Mahomet*
for their *God*. Yet

Yet the Mountanous Countries of the Astu-rias and Biscayans had not felt the invadors force, into them for safetie many principall men and some of the blood royall had put themselves.

To subdue that remnant of people, *Tarif* sent an armie of six thousand under the command of *Abraben* a Tartar, and directions to the

Garrisons adjoyning (as occasion offered) to assist him, and with him hee also sent the two Renegado Bishops.

The Christians (now Mountaniers) elected a yong gentleman of the blood royall, called *Don Pelago* to be their King unto whom they gave obedience, and in him all their hopes remained. When *Abraben* was entred the Mountaines, hee

ee sent the Renegado Prelats with large promises of reward to perwade them to render. When they came to *Don Pelagos* presence and had delivered their message, hee bound them in ropes, and from the top of an high rock they were tumbled where they ended their wretched daies, and the same night the Tartar (trusting to the Credit of

of the Renegado Priests) negligent and careleſſe. *Don Pelagio* gave a Canvaſado upon his camp, ſlew moſt of his men, and retyred to his ſtrength. *Abraben* with a few fled to Toledo, where after for ſhame and greife he died.

Tarif at his unfortunate ſucceſſe was much troubled, and by reaſon of his many garriſons (not

not able to put an army into the feild to prolecute the war) only strengthned the frontier, untill hee received new directions from *Almanzor*. But before his dispatches was made he received, from *Don Pelago*, a letter sent by a Moore prisoner, wherein hee made known unto him his lawfull succession (by the death of *don Roderigo*) to the king

kingdome of Spaine, and although *God* in his Justice had punished him for his offences; yet in the same *God* he was confident not only to be defended from his force, but enabled to recover his right, and as for the two holy Ambassadors (the Apostate Priests and his kinsmen who were sent by him to perswade him to deny *Christ* and render sub-

ſubjection) hee gave him notice of their deſerved deaths; and concluded, before he would be guilie to his own diſhonor, in ſubmitting himſelfe to an Heathen, or renounce the faith wherin he was Baptiz'd he would die if he had then a thouſand lives; Dated in the ninth of July 1591. As *Tarif* was ſorie to underſtand his reſolution, ſo was he

hee extreame glad to heare that *Don Roderigo* was dead, whereof untill then hee had not assurance, and in post dispatched a Packet to *Almanzor* giving him accompt of his Conquest, how that all Spaine (the Mountains of Biscay and the Asturias, into which a few Christians were fled, and the Cittie of Sivilla not yet free from the plague ex-

excepted, were reduced to his obedience. Nevertheles because his garrisons were many, & the Mountaines by their natural ſtrength almoſt inacceſſible, hee humbly beſought ſupplies not doubting but to yeeld him contentment in his charge. Laſtly he recommended unto his favor the good ſervice of *don Julian* and of *Habdilbar*, who in the

ſtead

stead of the Prince of Tunis hee had made Governor of Cordova, being in his opinion the meetest place for the Royall seat. *Almanzor* though well pleased with *Tarif's* relation, yet for his better information returned his pleasure by the same post, Commanding him to make his present and personall repaire to his Court, to substitute

in

in his absence *Habdilbar* (Governor of Cordova) Leivetenant Generall of Spaine, and to require *Mura* to returne to his goverment of the Moroccoes, which had need of his presence. In this meane while *Don Julian* attended his domestick affaires at his towne of Villa Viciosa, now called Malaga, which being put in some good order, hee sent

ſent into Affrica for his wife, and daughter, who during the war remained in Tangier. But *Florinda*, heart broken and comfortleſſe, tranſported with paſſion beyond her ſtrength, having locked a doore behind her, aſcended to the top of the higheſt Turret in her fathers Caſtle, then calling for her Governeſſe, ſhee prayed her to entreat her

her parents to come forth, unto whome ſhe deſired to ſay ſomthing before ſhee died. This tragicall ſummons being by them obeyed ſhe curſed the day of her birth aſwell in reſpect of the diſhonor done to her, as to be the cauſe of the ſlaughter of ſo many Chriſtians, the extinguiſhing of Religion and the utter ſubverſion of ſo flouriſhing a Kingdome

dome ſhee accuſed her father for his over-ſharp revenge, and her ſelfe ſhee cenſured unworthie of life in being the cauſe of ſuch irreparable miſcheifs, after her prayers to *God*, her requeſt to her father was, that from thence forth that town ſhould be no more called Villa Viciosa, but Malacho (which ſignifieth Porque mala) in memorie

of

ſher than there ended
her life, being the moſt
unfortunate ill woman
that ever lived; and
there with all; not giv-
ing eare to the perſwa-
ſions, and teares of her
aged parents, ſhee caſt
her ſelfe head-long to
the ground, and dyed.

The third day follow-
ing *don Julian* oppreſ-
ſed with griefe fell in-
ſtantly mad and killed
himſelfe with his punni-
ard.

niard. The old Ladie fo
some longer time wor
out a miserable life, ea
ten with a Canker, rot
ting living, infamou
and odious to all tha
beheld her. For want o
heirs *don Julian's* lands
fell by Escheate to *Al-*
manzor.

Tarif being imbar-
qued for Arabia: *Mur*
in his government and
Habdilbar setled in his
Leivetenacie of Spaine.

Mura

Mura fearing that *Tarif* would rob him of his honor due unto him, and aſcribe unto himſelfe the Conqueſt of Spaine, he ſent his brother *Iſmael* to make particular relation to *Almanzor* of his merrit, and alſo in a letter he remembred his own actions, his opinion how Spaine ought to be governed, what forces were meet to finiſh

the war, deſcribed th
kingdome, prayſed *T*
if, and adviſed *Alma*
zor himſelfe to come
perſon to take the po
ſeſſion of his Conque
Although that *T*
had fully inſtructed h
maſter in all things th
concerned Spaine, y
Iſmael was welcome
Almanzor, who was n
ver wearied to heare
lations of his good ſu
ceſſes gave ſatisfac

o *Mura* by Letter, and
tayed *Ismael* imploying
im in Aprill [illegible] in
n Ambassage to the
King of Tunis aswell to
ondole with him the
ecessary death of his
onne (who was execu-
ed in Spaine) as to crave
is daughter *Omalkair* in
marriage for his eldest
onne *Abilquelalit*.

In July following *Is-*
hael returned with an-
were agreeable to *Al-*

manzor's heart, for
ward of which servi
hee was made *Aqua*
de los Reges Moro
which is agreeable
power with the Pre
dent of Castile.

For the peopling
Spaine with Moore
Almanzor publish
proclamations throug
out his dominions
Affrica, that such sub
jects of his as wou
passe thither with the
familie

milies ſhould have
nds apportioned unto
hem at eaſie rents, pri-
iledged with liberties,
nd exemptions; upon
nowledge whereof five
houſand families of
Moores and Jewes were
lanted in Spaine, where
y in a ſmall time the
ingdome was ſo well
epleniſh t, as that little
gne of war appeared.
The plague being
eaſed in Sivill *Habdil-*

bar the Governor (with an armie of 12000 foot and 1000 horse) sate downe before it. But the defendants valor made him weary of the enterprise, and with the loss of much time two thousand foot, and two hundred horse, he returned to Cordova. After some rest and new provisions made, *Habdilbar* ashamed of the late scorne hee had received, and

fearing

earing *Almanzor*'s dis-
leasure, matched the
econd time from Cor-
ova to Sivill, his armie
cõsisting of fifteen thou-
and foote, and fifteen
undred horse. But the
Christians not failing
n courage bravely re-
isted, daily falling upon
he enimies quarters.

After fortie five daies
siege, news was brought
to *Habdilbar* that *El-
bardaly* a Moore gover-

nor of the Province and Cittie of Valentia was revolted from his obedience, with a purpose to usurpe to himselfe the title of the King of Spaine; as hee was sorie for this news, so was he glad of so good an excuse to rise from before Sivill, having received more losse then formerly he had done.

Towards this Rebell *Habdilbar* with ten thou-

thouſand foot, and eight hundred horſe) marched from Cordova ſtrengthening his armie with certaine troops raiſed by the Governor of Murcia. The rebell in the firſt encounter was defeated, taken, and beheaded, the Cittie of Valencia (for the Citizens offences) ſacked, and *Mahomet Abenbucar* made Governor of that province.

Althongh *Tarif* by the spoiles he had gotten in Spaine, was esteemed the richest subject in *Almanzors* Dominions, and there with in Common opinion hee might rest satisfied, yet he like a gratefull Prince to a well deserving servant held himselfe bound in honor to lay upon him some visible marke of favor where upon hee made him Go-

vernor and Leivetenant Generall of all his Kingdoms.

The time now drew on for the Consummating of the intended marriage between the young Prince *Abilqualir* and the King of Tunis daughter. *Tarif*, with a fleet of fortie laile, was sent to fetch her. The King of Tunis, as he had reason to think himselfe much honored to match

matched his daughter
with the great *Almanzor*'s Heir, so he forgot
not to demonstrate his
affection by the rich
Presents hee sent to
the Calipha, and by the
rewards hee gave *Tarif*.

The Princes being
arived at the Court,
and the marriage So-
lemnized, *Almanzor*,
broken with age and in-
firmities, having lived
Sixtie three yeeres, and
reigned

reigned fortie two, hee resigned his Scepter to his sonne *Abilqualit*, the third day of October in in the yeere after our Redemption - $\frac{715}{16}$ - and when all the ceremonies incident to the Resignation and Assumption of a Crowne were past; hee retyred to a sumptuous Monasterie built by himselfe in the Mountaines, for fortie eight Monasticall men,

Governed

Governed by a Mora-
bits which ſignifies an
Hermit, where with an
infirme bodie (Lan-
guiſhing for the ſpace of
ſeaven yeeres in cond-
nuall devotions) hee di-
ed.

Hee that ſhould write
at large the ſtorie of this
Prince, diſcourſe his glo-
rious actions as they
merrit, ſet downe his
virtues, and anatomize
al that was good in him,
ſhould

hould undertake a taske
of great labor; for had
he been a Christian, his
equal could hardly been
found, but his better im-
possible, wherefore not
to bury so great worth
in oblivion it is not im-
pertinent briefely to say
somwhat of him. In his
tender yeeres the hearts
of all men began to ad-
mire and affect him, as
well for his person which
in beautie, and form ex-
celled

celled the children of his age, as for the goodneſſe of his diſpoſition, and ſharpnes of wit, which was admirable, as his yeeres increaſed ſo did his perfections, all virtues ſtriving which ſhould be predominant in him, which produced feare and love in his ſubjects hearts evenly ballanced towards him. His ſtature was tall, and ſeemly, his geſture grave

and

and pleaſant ; the thoughts of his heart were not diſcovered in his brow, his limbs ſtrõg and active, valiant, liberall, devot, wiſe and learned ; being reproved by the king his father for giving a way to the poore in one day by handfulls of Gold the ſome of 20260. pounds [22 Arrobas and 13 pounds of Gold] for an inſtruction, told him that

that a poore King was as a dead man among the living, hee replyed, that Avarice in a prince was base and contemptible, that Kings in imitation of the Creator (by whose power they rule and reigne) ought to give to the well deserving, & needie; heaps of treasure could not adde one day to his life; and being dead nothing but a poore winding sheet re-

remained, which was not ſufficient to arme him againſt the wrath of *God*, unto whom at the latter day hee muſt render an accompt of his Actions.

To the King his father a rich Semitary of great price being preſented, the handle whereof was a rich Emrald the Pommell a ballaſt [or a ſtone called a Balis] Rubie, the guard and ſcab-

ſcabberd of beaten gold ſet with pretious ſtone, and the blade a Damaſkin [the blade moſt excellent damsked] of excellent temper; for the rareneſſe of ſo pretious a Jewell ſhewed it to divers of his great men, who admired the perfections they ſaw, but found fault that the weapon was ſomewhat too ſhort; whereat the yong Prince ſmiled, ſaying, they

they were deceived, for the ſhortnes of a good ſword in the hands of a valiant man that dares come up cloſe to his enimie was ſo far from defect, as it brought advantage with it: the king pleaſed to ſee in ſo tender yeeres ſo bold a ſpirit in his ſon, faſtned the ſword to his ſide, ſaying that he only did merit to weare it that found no fault with it: Before hee

he was 21. yeeres old, he wrote divers bookes of the Mathematiques, Astrologie, art of War, Philosophie, pollicie of state, and a large comment upon Aristotles works [three books of Philosophy upon the tents of *Arist*: in forme of a Coment] he could perfectly write and speake eleaven severall Languages, expressing his minde, and answering

ring Ambaſſadors in them with out the help of a Truchman, his father being old, joying in his ſons perfections, upon the tenth of January 654 reſigned his Scepter to him, which addition of greatnes bred no other Alteration in him, then a greater deſire to increaſe in goodnes, his Ambition ſtriving no leſſe to be reputed virtuous then to keepe

keepe and enlarge his Dominions, his apparel ordinarily was plaine, but on festivall daies no prince more sumptuous. At his meat, which for the most part was privat, he seldome had above two dishes, and that but once a day, two servants to attend him, and never dranke in gold, or silver cup though of them his officers were royally stored

red, Surfetters, and Cormorants he compared to beasts voyd of reason. Towards the Evening his *Major Domo* had accesse to his presence to inform him of the disorders in his house, if any were; which instantly were reformed: For relief of poore suitors, meat was daily provided to suffice 200 persons; and a place in his house assig-

ned for them to reſor
unto, winter or ſummer
except he were ſick; h
was readie before Sun
riſe, yet never ſlept i
the day for a preſervati
on of health; he bathe
often in his Liſtine. He
was never known to
make a Ly, nor to his
knowledg ſpake an un
truth, he termed Lyers
diſciples of the Divell,
the plague of the world,
betrayers of truth,
de

destroyers of Conversa-
tion, and the right hand
of iniquitie, no man that
yed unto him escaped
unpunished but recei-
ved his punishment an-
swerable to the weight
of his Ly, the least was
onblik disgrace, but lies
of moment he Chasti-
ed with whipping, cut-
ing of tongues, banish-
ment, disabling to be
witnes, and in some case
life was taken, which

rigor bred terror i
wicked dispositions, an
restrained false inform
tion, and unnecessar
suits; the dayes of th
weeke he designed i
their order to their pro
per distributions, and e
very of them (when ur
gent occasion inforced
not the contrary) were
daily observed.

The Friday which i
the Arabians Sabbath
he spent in devotion,

never missing his houres
in the Mosquetaes, his
progression thither was
solemne, attended by his
cheife Alcaydes,
Counsellors, and offi-
cers, and the guards of
horse, and foot; when
prayer was ended, not
far from the Mosque-
tas, set in his royall seat,
he remayned a good
space to receive petiti-
ons, the poorest not be-
ing debarred his pre-

fence; before hee depa
ted, an officer, or cry
with a loud voyce gav
notice to the ſuitors t
attend the next morni
at the Court of Juſtic
where they ſhould re
ceive anſwer.

Upon Satterdaies
perſonally, he ſat in
Judgment, the cheife
Juſtice produced the pe
titions exhibited th
day paſt, which being
read, and the ſuitors
queſtioned

queſtioned withal, who durſt not aver an untruth, the cauſes were ordered; where difficulties did ariſe ſuch were referred to his Councell, but the longeſt delay never exceeded fifteen dayes. In caſes criminall Sentence at the fartheſt was pronounced within nine dayes. Suits of debt had the expedition, but where it appeared that the debtor was rather

faultie by accident then by his defaults, the king oftentimes out of his own treasurie would pay poore mens debts. His severe punishing of lies, bred the expedition of Justice: for untruths were never suggested, wherof ensued quietnes among his Subjects, and few suits. The like severitie he exercised among theeves, never sparing the lives of the guiltie;

guiltie; wherby in the end his ſubjects for feare of his Juſtice were ſo terrified, as if any thing had been loſt in the high wayes, or in the ſtreets, the partie that firſt ſaw it [this cuſtom was uſed among the Moores of Granada even to our dayes and ſeemeth naturall to them] durſt not touch it before he had ſome witnes to teſtifie that he found it; and

that done, placing it in view of the world publiquely relating where he had it; that the owner might have knowledg therof.

The Sundaies were assigned to determin Martiall affaires, of that Councell he had but foure, the eldest Councellor presented the dispatches of the Leivetenants and generalls that were imployed in ser-

vice

vice, and after ſufficient debating, the anſwers were referred to him to be ingroſſed: when he reſolved to enter into a new War, he adviſed only with him that ſhold be Generall of his land-forces, and his Admirall; ſaying that all others were needles being their offices to obey, and execute. The firſt day of his conſultations was only to heare what they could

could object against his propositions, the second what men and Munition were needfull, and how to dispose of them; the third, and last was to give directions to officers to put their Councells in execution; He ordained that his General by land while he was upon the Sea, should be commanded by the Admirall, and upon the shoare the Admirall to

obey

obey the land Generall,
hee never bestowed
charge, or office upon
men of War, although
they were of good mer-
rit, that sued for them;
Places that were voyd,
hee conferred upon
worthie men recom-
mended by his General.
Parentage and Allies
wrought no partiallitie,
in him merrit only pre-
vailed, of all his men of
war that were of note,
hee

he ever kept a List, and
caused memorialls to be
abstracted of their time
spent in the wars, their
particular services, pla-
ces of byrth, and dwel-
lings; He was of opini-
on that before all others
they were meetest to be
preferred to great places
as well in peace as war,
for they had the strong-
est spirits to execute
Justice, their experience
best knew the humors
of

of all ſorts of men, wherby their judgements were ripened, the miſeries which themſelves had felt, gave them a true feeling of poore mens wants. They which knew how to win, and defend kingdoms, in reaſon ſhould be beſt able to hold them in obedience: and concluded that valiant men were more ſenſible of honor, honeſtie and re-

reputation; and prized those attributs at an higher rate then any other condition of men whatsoever, wherof, of some of those he ever made his election when Offices fell voyd.

The Mondaies were ordained to advise upon the Civill government of his dominions assisted only with foure Councellors, the eldest Councellor presented the

the cauſes unto him, to whome the diſpatches were referred, and the ſame day he gave publique audience to al that had juſt cauſe to complaine of Civill Magiſtrats: If the informatior were falſe, the informers were ſeverely puniſhed, if true, the magiſtrats were not ſpared, and which of them was but once juſtly proved to have been corrupt

rupt, no mediation of friends, or promise of amendment could make his peace, but evermore disabled to beare office.

The Tuesdaies hee assigned for Hawking, and Hunting, and dyned in the fields publiquely amongst his Courtires, and huntesmen: after dinner he would sit at his Tentdoore, permitting the poore to resort unto him,

him, and with his own hands bountifully dispence his Charitie, but especially to the fatherlesse Children, and widdows, never refusing to give liberally for *God*'s sake to any person, not demanding whether hee were Christian, Moore, Jew, or Gentile. Once it chanced he lost his Company, and meeting with a poore faint Creature,

ture, which in his ſight with weaknes ſunck to the ground, the king alighted, ſet him upon his horſe, and walked two leagues by his ſtirrop holding the raines, and brought him to a houſe where he cõmanded that he ſhould be attended, till he was recovered; the poore man having knowledg who it was that had done him that ſervice, amazed,

zed, craved pardon thanking him for his Charity: Thanke not me ſaid *Almanzor*, but the ſoveraigne Creator who ordained me to meet you, for I have done but that which was my dutie to the diſtreſſed.

The Wedneſdaies hee gave himſelfe to Muſique and reſt in his privat lodgings, where alſo he had Artificers that

that wrought in ſilver, gold, copper and iron, in whoſe Arts he tooke delight, and with his own hands could perform Curious works.

Upon the Thurſdaies hee converſed only with learned men, hearing them diſpute, and argue upon ſuch propoſitions as he offered; when any doubts ariſed himſelfe would turne the bookes, and mode-

rate

rate their disputations, that day they din'd with him, and when the questions had been sufficiently disputed; he gave them at their departure new propositiõs for them to thinke upon against the next thursday.

To understand the humor, and disposition of his people, and his officers integritie he would many times goe dis-

guised into the Cittie in the habit of a priest, ſouldier, begger, or Marchant [It is to be noted that in thoſe dais the Arabians uſed to weare vailes over their faces] ſpeaking freely of the King, and his officers and ſoothe the company he was in; whereby hee enformed himſelfe both of his own faults, and theirs, which being diſcovered,

covered, held his ſub-
jects in generall in ſuch
awe, as when three, or
more were talking toge-
ther, it paſſed for a by-
word, *Take heed leaſt*
Almanzor heare you, he
was ſuch an enemie to
idleneſſe, as that he was
ever buſied in ſome vir-
tuous exerciſe, and
made a law, that all ſuch
perſons of what condi-
tion ſoever did not
ſpend their time in ſome

profitable, or laudable
Art ſhould be reputed
infamous ; he built,
and finiſhed in his life
time five hundred and
ſix principall Moſqui-
tas, eightie and two
Hoſpitalls, and as many
Colledges for ſchollers,
endowed them with
great poſſeſſions, every
yeere at his own charge
he beſtowed in marriage
one thouſand maydens
Orphants: the almes he
gave

gave was admirable; by land and ſea he won 86 battails, in 13 of them, he was perſonally preſent, and in them he took five Kings priſoners and ſlew one, the ſpoile evermore was indifferently divided amongſt the ſoldiers, the widdowes, and children of the ſlaine had their ſhares reſerved for them; in his librarie after his death there was

found fiftie five thou-
sand seven hundred
twentie two volumes of
books, [containing in
wrighting one thousand
two hundred nineteen
Quintals of paper, each
Quintall being an hun-
dred weight] to get that
masse together, hee pro-
clamed throughout his
Dominions, rewards to
such as could present
books which he had not
wherin his bountie ex-
ceeded

ceeded: at laſt broken with yeeres, and infirmities, and reſiding in his Monaſterie ſometimes he would admit his antient ſervants to viſit him. His diſcourſes for the moſt part were either heavenly contemplations, or of his ſonne, deſiring above all earthly joyes to heare that he were a good, and a juſt king; his ſicknes increaſing he ſent him admo-

nitorie Letters advi-
ſing him not to preſume
upon his regall eſtate
which was fraile, ſub-
ject to mutation, with-
in Limits, vaine, una-
ſured; to humble him-
ſelfe to the Creator, G
eternal, by whom king
were ordained, whoſe
power was infinite, eve
laſting and ſupreame
That above all thing
he ſhould be carefull t
adminiſter Juſtice with
ou

out partialitie, and a-
voyd ſeveritie, wherin
he ſhould imitate the
King of glorie, who was
goodnes it ſelfe, and
from whom all our
good works did ſpring;
if he ſwarved from his
rules, his Juſtice was In-
juſtice, his Clemencie
tyrannie, his Charitie
avarice, all his actions
wicked: That he ought
not to be ignorant that
his wiſdome was but

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upon his regall eſtate
which was fraile, ſub-
ject to mutation, with-
in Limits, vaine, una-
ſured; to humble him-
ſelfe to the Creator, God
eternal, by whom kings
were ordained, whoſe
power was infinite, ever-
laſting and ſupreame.
That above all things
he ſhould be carefull to
adminiſter Juſtice with-
out

out partialitie, and avoyd ſeveritie, wherin he ſhould imitate the King of glorie, who was goodnes it ſelfe, and from whom all our good works did ſpring; if he ſwarved from his rules, his Juſtice was Injuſtice, his Clemencie tyrannie, his Charitie avarice, all his actions wicked: That he ought not to be ignorant that his wiſdome was but

fooliſhnes, his mercie extended but to externe things, pardoning of ſinnes was not in his power; his Juſtice ſtreched no farther then corporall afflictions, over mens ſoules he had no power: Therfore he wiſhed him not to glorie in his earthly greatnes, to contemplate upon the humane miſeries wherunto all fleſh is ſubject, and that neither his vaſt

vaſt Empire, or Kingly power was able to draw one drop of raine from the Clouds, nor to make a green leafe, or free him from wordly vexations. That hee ſhould evermore thinke upon his end, remember that he was a miſerable, and wretched ſinner, that after this life he was to render an exact accompt unto the Soveraigne King, the Cre-

of all things, & that the accompt of Princes were greater, and more fearefull then meaner mens; which duly cõsidered, he must conclude that neither himselfe, his dominions, or power were to be esteemed pretious: Hee admonished him to beware of pride, calling her the right hand of the devill, the path of perdition, the nurse of sin, the gate of hell, & the principall

cipall hooke wherwith the infernall ſpirit draws miſerable Soules into his burning lake: he willed him to tread her under foot, and not to ouerjoy in his death; For if Kings had the true feeling of their duties, they would rather mourne and faſt at their Coronations, then feaſt and triumph as is accuſtomed. That he ſhould no time make, or beare with a

Lie

Ly, for Lyers, are divels in flesh, enemies to truth, subverters of justice, fyrebrands of sedition, causers of rebellion, destroyers of kingdoms, & to themselves thus much harmefull, that when they speake truth they are not beleeved; Lastly he admonished him to performe the service of *God* before all his other actions, to adore him in singlenes of heart, and hu-

humility, to be juſt, in judgements, charitable, and in his wayes direct, and then he might be ſure, that *God* would bleſſe him both in this world, and in the world to come, [from his houſe of Albaſadin the twentith day of Rageb *anno* 96.] Although he felt his diſeaſe incurable, yet the Phiſitions ceaſed not to put him in hope of recovery, after ſome re-

reproofes he thanked them for their endevors but ſaid he, the daies of men are limited, and the will of *God* muſt be obeyed, your learning & practice connot adde unto me one daies life, beyond the. prefixed day wherin I muſt die; From the begining of my ſicknes I knew my diſeaſe was mortall it is a vanitie to ſpeake of impoſſibilities, I cannot live

live, and I thanke my *God* that deilivers me from the calamities of this miserable world, which said; he comanded his sonnes *Abilqualit*, and *Abrahen* [the Infant *Abrahen*] to be brought to his prefence whom he admonished to live in brotherly love, that their concord would be as a wall of brasse in their defence, that their dissention would

would hazard the dissolution acquired by him and his Ancestors; and turning his speech to his yongest sonne. I Comand you said he upon paine of my malediction to reverence and obey King *Abilqualit* your brother, honor and serve him, in stead of me as your Father, and Lord. Then casting his eys upon *Abilqualit* required upon the same to love

love and cheriſh his brother. Then cauſing himſelfe to be raiſed in his bed, he ſent for his kinſmen, great officers, and ſervants unto whom he made a large ſpeech of the miſeries of this life, of the eternall joyes he was going unto, and prayed them to let him know whether he were indebted unto any of them for rewards, or otherwiſe, that he might take

take preſent order for their ſatisfaction, and alſo humbly beſought them, that they would forgive him all his offences towards them, as he freely pardoned them in all wherin thy had offended him; for *God* ſaid he will never at the latter day extend his mercies to the mercileſſe; and further as an argument of eheir loves towards him, he intreated them

them to be at his funeral Then calling every one by his name they kiſſed his hands and departed, his next care was to diſpoſe his goods, Jewells, and plate, which he cōmanded to be ſold, and given to the poore (his books excepted) which he gave to *Abil-qualit* with Condition that he ſhould marry one thouſand Orphants giving to every of them in

in dowry one thouſand miticules. Hee likewiſe freed all his ſlaves, and never after that was known to caſt his thoughts upon worldly buſines, the reſt of his daies he ſpent in contemplation, and prayer.

Abilqualit preſently after the poſſeſſion of the Crown like a wiſe Prince, [*Abilqualit* followed his Father in govermnt to admiratiõ:

Save

Save only in his Liberalytie and Charitie] was carefull to ſettle his eſtate; his greateſt feare, was the ſtirring ſpirit of his brother *Abraben.* To give him ſom contentment (without peril to himſelfe) he gave him the government of Arabia Petræa; a ſmall Province, poore, weake and ſteril: But contrary to his expectation (before he was warme

in

in his Seate) *Abenbucar* Governor of Damasko rebelled, in hope to win the Garland. Againſt this Rebell *Abilqualt*, with a huge Armie, put himſelfe into the field. *Abraben*, taking hold of occaſion, under colour to aſſiſt his brother, levied forces, and marched directly to his Court (where according to his qualitie) he was received and ſerved by the Kings

Kings officers; being in poſſeſſion of the houſe, he ſet guards upon it, ſeized the moveables, committed the perſons of the Queen and yong Prince to ſafe keeping, and ſom principall men (towards whom he ſtood ill affected) were executed; which done, by feare, flattery and reward, he was proclamed and crowned King.

To ſecond and aſſure his

his fortunes (leaving sufficient Garrisons in his Palace) he marched after his brother, whereof when relation was made to *Abilqualit*, he left the pursuit he followed and retreited; within a few daies the Armies lodged neer together; the King unwilling to hazard his undoubted right in the chance of battell, and moved (as he pretended

ded) with Compaſſion, to ſave the lives of his naturall ſubjects, he ſent to his brother *Abraben* to intreat him to cõmiſerate the publique eſtate of the Monarchy, which (by their diſſentions) was in perill of ruine, to pittie the lives of ſo many men and good ſubjects which were like to periſh, and if he would diſſolve his Army, he promiſed not

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only to pardon all past offences, but impart to him ſuch a proportion of his kingdomes, as might give him ſatisfaction. Wherunto *Abraben* returned anſwer that he came not thither to treat, but to fight, and that nothing but the ſword ſhould arbitrate between them, admoniſhing the meſſengers to return no more, for whoſoever brought him

pro

proffers of compoſiotion ſhould die. The next morning the twelfth of November in *anno* $\frac{17}{90}$ the Armies joyned, *Abilqualit* was beaten and fled, never looking behind him untill hee came to the ſea coaſt, where in a ſmall Pinnace he paſſed to the kingdome of Tunis, putting himſelfe into the protection of the King his father in law,

when notice was
brought to Abraben
that his brother was e-
ſcaped, by eaſie journies
he retyred (the way he
came) to Zarvall in A-
rabia, where the ſecond
time (for a confirmati-
on of his election) he
was crowned. After
ſome reſt (his domeſtick
and publick affaires be-
ing ordered) with a ſmall
Armie of fifteen thou-
ſand foot, and fifteen
hundred

hundred horſe, he marched towards *Abenbuchar* the Rebell, who put into the field twentie thouſand foot, and two thouſand horſe, plentifully furniſhed with war-like proviſions. When the armies approached in view of one another, *Abrahen* ſent meſſengers to *Abenbuchar* to perſwade him (not having any pretence to the Crowne)

to desist from his treason and yeeld him obedience, and he would both pardon him, and advance his fortunes. Answer was returned that he, which had borne Arms against his naturall brother, and soveraigne, and out of his proud Ambition had wrongfully torne the Crowne from his head, was an infamous traytor; for his particular

lar, he was moved in conſcience (being Governor of Damaſco) to defend the people committed to his charge from inſolencies, and oppreſſions, wherewith they were daily vexed by the evill government of *Abilqualit*. Hee underſtood not how men by naturall right ſhould challenge ſucceſſion in Kingdomes. That Scepters appertained

only to such as *God* blessed with valor, and wisdome; to those only, power and dominion was due, and to none other, and therfore he would not desist from his enterprize. *Abraben* transported with choller, although he was disswaded by his Captains not to try the fortune of a battell obeyed passion, and paid the price of his follie, for his armie

mie was routed, his men for the moſt part ſlaine, his baggage made a prey to the Mountaniers, and thence diſguiſed (by by-waies) with many perils, and ſad thoughts he recovered his Pallace in Arabia, where within fiftie daies he liſted under cõmanders, and Captaines fortie thouſand foot, and five thouſand horſe, and with admirable ex-

pedition marched towards *Abenbucar* who nothing dismaid, drew to the field with an armie of thirtie thousand foot, and three hundred horse; with equall courages their forces joyned, *Abenbucar* defeated and taken, was presented to *Abraben*, who in furie (without speech) seized upon him and in the presence of all his troopes with his own

own hands cut his throat and ſmoat off his head, which he cauſed to be ſet upon the chiefe Port in Damaſco; his skin pulled off, and ſtuffed with ſtraw was placed by it, and his bodie left to be devoured by birds, and beaſts, all the cheif commanders that followed *Abenbucar* were likewiſe executed, and *Abentirix* (one of his favorits)

vorits) was left to govern Damaſco, which done, in tryumph he returned to Arabia.

Whileſt theſe combuſtions continued in the Eaſt, *Abilqualit* at Tunis prepared for the war, *Mura* Governor of the Moroccoes was ſent for, who leaving an Arab of Arabia Petræa for his Leivetenant, with thirtie thouſand foot well armed, ſtore

of

of Munition and treasure repaired unto him; the second day of march in *anno* $\frac{1598}{97}$. Unto the which the King of Tunis added his forces in number little inferiour to the other. The office of the Leivetenant Generall was conferred upon *Tarif*; in whose wisdom, valour, dexteritie experience and fortune, *Abilqualit* did repose much confidence. In im-

imbarking his troops he loſt no time, and favored with a weſterly wind, and faire weather, they arived in Syria. The rumor of *Abilqualit* with a powerfull armie being noyſed throughout the Countrie, from all parts multitudes reſorted unto him, his forces by the booke of Checque appeared to be ſixtie five thouſand foot, and five thouſand

thousand horse. *Abraben* fearing his brothers forces, was not improvident to defend his wrongfull possession, and to that end, with incredible celeritie, he armed to the field sixtie thousand foot, and horse. In the constancie of his people he was somewhat diffident, wherfore to confirme their hearts unto him he spared not to promisse

miſe large rewards, to lay before them their perils (if his brother were victor) and concludes that it were much better for them to die then over live their honors: the third day of November in the yeere aforeſaid, the two brethren, with drawne ſwords, diſputed their right, the rivers were dyed with blood of the dead that fell on either

either part, the battell continued from morning till Sun-set: *Abraben* slaine, his Armie broken, and every man sought the best he could for safetie, wherunto the favor of the night gave good advantage. As *Abilqualit* had reason to joy in so great a victorie, so did he grieve at his brothers death, whom he coveted (in the love he bare to him)

him) rather to have been his priſoner, then to have ſeene him dead. In mourning garments with teares he followed his Corps to the Funerall, his Cõmanders, and Captaines did the like, and was in pompe interred with his Anceſtors in the Cittie of Zarvall. In this battaill alſo *Tarif* received a ſleight wound in the arme wherof he died,

to

to do him honor *Abil-qualit* in black attended him to the grave, wept over him, and laid him by his brother, these funeralls ended, with a wrathfull heart (in another forme) he performed others, causing execution to be done upon the cheifest that ranne his brothers fortunes, the rest were pardoned, and having ordered his affairs (lately distempered)

pered) lived in peace.

In Spaine the Governor *Habdilbar* (by Cõmandement of his King) prosecuted *Don Pelago*; to be enformed of his strength he hyred a Renegado Spaniard to view his forces, order, and abyding places: but taken by *Don Pelago*'s guards was brought to him and tortured; yet his wit and constancy quit him of suspition,

and

and being freed he returned to Cordova recounting to *Habdilbar* his perils, and discovery, assuring him that *Don Pelago* was weake in men, and Arms, and victuals; that his strongest places were not dificil to winne, and that the Christians were full of feare; upon trust of these relations, the governor selecting out of his garrisons twelve thousand

thouſand choice foot (for of horſe there was no uſe) marched towards the Mountaines. All the force that *Don Pelago* did make, exceeded not obove two thouſand, with theſe he reſolved to make the beſt defence he might, and repoſing more confidence in his wit than in his ſword, he divided them into many parts placing them upon ſtraits

ſtraits and advantage of ground, yet ſo as they might upon all occaſions ſecond one another, in the very firſt encounter which was in a boggie wood full of rocks (formerly poſſeſt by the Chriſtians and where an armie could not march informe) *Habdilbar* was beaten put to a running retreit, and loſt two thouſand beſides hurt men and priſoners, wher-

wherwith enraged, to ease his Choller he hanged the Renegado Spie and in dispaire to prevaile against men that were inhabitants in such inaccessible grounds (fortified by nature) he loſt the enterpriſe till a further time, and returned to Cordova.

Abilqualit living in peace by an unlooked for accident was drawn into a new war which a-

roſe

roſe by the death of his father in law the King of Tunis, who deceaſing without any other heire than his daughter *Omilhaire* (*Abilqualit's* wife) that kingdome in right did appertaine to her. Upon the report of his death, the Arabian Monarch ſent one of his great Commãders *Abenmarchan* in his name to take poſſeſſion of the Realme,

which without contradiction was effected, and the principall subjects sware their allegeance to him in the name of *Abilqualit*, proclaming him King; for a few monthes, no disturbance appeared, untill one called *Haaken* next heire male in blood to the deceased king (repyning that the kingdome should fall to a distaffe, and therby in subjection to

o a ſtranger) valuing
imſelf worthie therof,
y promiſe of reward,
nd under-hand meanes
alured many of the
eſt qualitie) to ap-
rove, and favor his
layme, his firſt enter-
riſe was acted upon the
erſon of *Abenmarchan*
he governor, in aſſaul-
ing his houſe, and kil-
ng him and his ſer-
ants, and that done
roclamed himſelfe

King unto whom obe-
dience was ſworn, *Abil-*
qualit having adverti-
ment of his rebellion,
diſpatched a Poſt the
ſecond of Aprill 719 to
Mura his governor in
Moroccoes (with ſuch
forces as he could make)
preſently to repaire un-
to him, who (with ex-
tream expedition) im-
barked twentie thou-
ſand horſe and foot ar-
med, and victualled, an-
ſhortly

ſhortly after arived in the port of Vaffa, in Syria, where *Abilqualit* had drawn to a head twentie five thouſand foot, and eight hundred horſe, with theſe troops (over whom *Mura* was ordained Leivetenant general) the king in perſon put himſelf to Sea, and with favorable weather landed in the kingdome of Tunis. To withſtand the Aſſailant,

Hacen (the uſurping King) leavied forces conſiſting of fortie thouſand foot, and eight thouſand horſe: In the firſt encounter *Abilqualit*'s loſſe was more than *Hacens*. Among others of note *Iſmael* (the ſon of *Mura*) was wounded to the death, for which diſaſter *Abilqualit* being penſive: Sir ſaid the noble *Mura* (his father) my ſonne came not hi

ther

hither for ſpoile; to win honor and to do you ſervice were his ends, if he die it imports not much: for being borne to dye, his dayes are crowned with glory in finiſhing them where your eyes are witnes of his valor.

The day following being the ninth day of October - $\frac{121}{100}$ - the Armies joyned, *Hacen* was overthrown, and *Abil-*

qualit in triumph made his entrie into the Cittie of Tunis; but not accompting his victorie compleat (except *Hacen*'s ſonne were in his poſſeſſion) he proclamed large rewards to him, or them that could bring him alive or dead. Miſerable *Hacen* (driven to extremities) was glad to cover himſelf in a deſolate Cave, where being bayed by Shepheards

heards dogs he was discovered, taken, and brought bound to *Abilqualit*. In stead of humilitie (the inherent qualitie to unfortunate men) hee used unreverent speech, which breeding passion in the Conqueror, produced Tyrannicall effects, in impaling him upon a stake, whereon after five dayes torment he dyed; the men of qualitie that assisted

Hacen being executed, the Countrie ſetled, and *Abrahen Hacen* left governor: *Abilqualit* ſailed to the Levant, and tryumphantly returned to his Cittie of Zarvall, where reſting himſelfe but a while, he went in devotion to Mecca to adore the Sepulcher of *Mahomet*. In his journy homewords through the deſarts, the ſands, moved by winde, buri-

ed

buried three thouſand of his traine, himſelfe, and the reſt eſcaped with great danger.

The yeere following *Almanzor* (conſumed with languiſhing diſeaſes) [the third day of the Moone Rageb in the hundred and ſecond yeere of the Hixera] in *anno* domini — $\frac{723}{1002}$ — died being the ſeventith yere of his age, the fortie one of his reigne, before the re-

reſignation of his Crown, and the ſeaventh of his Monaſticall life: of whoſe death as ſoone as *Abilqualit* had knowledge, he diſpatched meſſengers to all the great officers throughout his dominions to give them notice of it, that according to the accuſtomed manner (in the like occaſions) they ſhould command blacks to be worne (by the

the better ſort of people) in all Citties; pray for his Soule and give almes. He was buried in the Mountain of Nue in a ſumptuous Moſquita built by himſelfe in a vault of Jaſper, able to containe fortie perſons ſuſtained with pillars of guilt Alablaſter, & garniſhed with pretious ſtone. The King his ſon, his kinſmen, his officers, and Councellors, the cheife

chiefe Priests, fifteene thousand other priests, his houshold servants, Courtiers, his guards and an infinite multitude of common people with tearie eyes and mournfull hearts attended his funeral, upon his Tomb this Epitaph ensuing was enscribed.

Here lies the terror of Christians, Moores and Gentiles, who furrowed the Seas, levelled the Earth

Earth, ſubdued the nations of the world, the Pattern of Courteſie, the Tree of Mercy, and to the wicked the edge of Juſtice. Here he lies that had a bountifull hand, the defendor of the poore, the father of Orphanes, the protector of widdowes, the mirror of Charity, honeſty ſhamefacednes and modeſty, the modell of government, the Treaſurie of Nobilitie, the maintainer

tainer of truth, the enemie of Lies, the lover of wisdome; whose fame shall eternally live (for a worthy Monument to future age) in despight of Conquering time that burnes in oblivion the great actions of Princes Kings and Emperors. Let us pray to the Creator that his glory may be endles, that in imitation of him Monarchs may govern their states in peace

and

and that he would be pleased to direct our waies in his service, and fill us with his divine grace.

Abilqualit, being for two yeeres together free from rebellion, and living in blissefull peace, after the example of his father, and Grandfather resolved in his life time to settle the Crown upon his sonne *Jacob Almanzor*, a child of tender age, and to that end the

first day of March in *anno* $\frac{725}{104}$ he assembled all his great men to his Court at Zarvall, who approving his intent, sware there obedience to the Prince as to the rightfull succeſſor of that ample Monarchy. The forme used in the Ceremony ensueth. *Abilqualit* Cloathed in royall Roabes, with Crown and Scepter, his Kingly ensignes, ma-

jesti-

jeſtically ſitting in chiar of eſtate, his ſonne upon his right hand, and the high prieſt upon the left, his Princes and guards being aſſembled, the high Prieſt with a loud and audible voyce declared the cauſe of ſummoning that royall Court, demanded whether they were contented to ſweare their future obedience unto the Prince, they anſwered yea

yea. Then ſaid the high prieſt, in teſtimony that you have aſſented, all of you muſt doe as I and the king will ſhew you, therupon the King roſe, ſet his ſon in his Charriot; the Prince in token of his filial obedience kiſſed his Fathers right hand, the father bleſſed his child, and after in humble reverence kiſſed his hand, and ſate in his ſonnes ſeate: the high

high prieſt, and (after him) all the great men, falling at his feet did the like; then a prieſt apparelled in a Ceremoniall habit upon a board (in the middeſt of that aſſembly) laid the Alcaron; the high prieſt riſing from his ſeat, demanded whether they were all content to ſweare by the living *God* and the holy contents of that book, to maintaine

maintaine and defend *Jacob Almanzor* to be lawfull heire and ſucceſſor to his father, King *Abilqualit*, in all his kingdoms and dominions, wherunto they anſwered content; the high Prieſt replyed, whoſoever doth not conſtantly fulfill, and maintain his aſſent here given, let him be held a perſon infamous, a traytor to the royall Crown

Crowne, and let the vengeance, and malediction of the Soveraigne *God* fall upon him, and his; the assemblie answared Amen. Then the King rose from his seat, kissed the booke, and laid it upon his head, and returned to his place; the same was done by the high Priest and the rest; the high priest then turning to the Prince said. Your Highnesse

Highneſſe muſt ſweare by the moſt high and Soveraigne *God*, and by the contents of this holy booke (as King and Lord of theſe kingdoms) that you will adminiſter and maintaine Juſtice indifferently between your ſubjects, that you will fulfill and preſerve unto them al the priviledges, and franchiſes (juſtly granted by the Kings) your

your predeceſſors where by they may live in peace without grievances, the Prince ſaid he would be ſworn unto it, if you do not ſaid the high Prieſt accompliſh your promiſe and oath, let that Vengeance and Malediction of the high and Soveraigne *God* fall upon you as upon him that is perjured, the Prince replyed Amen. Then the Prince roſe

from his Regall ſeat, kiſſed the booke, laid it upon his head, and returned to his place, where pauſing a little while, attended with all the guards in pompe, trumpets, and muſicall inſtruments ſounding: he rode to the principall Moſquita, prayed, and returned to his Palace where King *Abilqualit* attended his comming. The next day was ſpent in

in feasting, triumphs and other Martiall exercises, the day following they repaired againe to the Chamber of assemblie, where the high priest demanded whether they were content to ratifie and affirme the oath they had taken, they answered, yea. Then the King *Abilqualit*, the high priest, and the rest (according to their degrees) one af-

ter another with humble reverence kiſſed the Princes hand, who giving them thanks the Ceremony ended.

Not long after, the king ſickned, his diſeaſe grew ſtrong, and the Phiſitians skill too weake to remedie it; the tender yeeres of his ſon required a Governor, to which office by his teſtament, he made election of one of his neere kinſ-men

men (in whose faith he reposed trust) called *Mahomet Amzarij*. Then laying aside all wordly busines, he conferred only with religious men, prayed incessantly, died.

The Queene Dowager pleased with the ayre and seat of the Monastery where *Almanzor* died removed the yong King thither and in her motherly

love ſtaid with him. The Kingly power was eſtabliſhed in *Mahomet Amzarij* who finding himſelfe obeyed as king deſpiſed the eſtate of a ſubject, and reſolved to ſet the Crown upon his own head: the way unto it he conceived to be liberality towards all, but eſpecially to the great officers, governors of Provinces, and Captains; The men of war be-

being his Creatures the reſt were eaſily to be wrought. Unto them he was bountifull, and courteous, denying nothing ſued for, and often giving before it was aſked. With this carriage he ſo inchanted their hearts, as his partie ſeemed ſtrong, but yet actions of great weight cannot be effected without advice and ayde. The firſt man to whom he

discovered his pretence was *Abenzulayman* his creature, advanced by him to be one of the foure Councellors at war: but his heart deteſting the horrible treaſon, uſed perſwaſions to him to give over the enterprize, laying before his judgment the generall love borne to the yong king their naturall ſoveraigne; the little hope of prevailing, the inteſtine war

war, and the hazard which the Empire ſhould runne into, by it, and that the murther of the King (for murthred he muſt be) would make him odious unto all men, and not only divert the principall Governors hearts from him, but raiſe the like ambition (by his example) in others to revolt and eſtabliſh themſelves kings in their particular

governments. Though the traitorly Protector liked not the reply, nothing squaring to his end, yet he gave him not over, hoping at last to win him to his bent, but he like an honest loyall Patriot stifly persevered in his dissuasions; after many assaults, seeing no end of the Protectors tentations, afflicted in his Soule to ease himselfe, and give remedy

to

to the danger which ne-ceſſarily muſt enſue if he ſmothered it unto himſelfe; he reſolved to breath it out unto *Mu-ra* the Governor of the Moroccoes (then being at the Court) and high-ly eſteemed for his va-lour, wiſdom, wealth, and dignitie, unto him he diſcovered the trea-ſon; to prevent it, they found no other meanes ſo good, as to know what

what courſe the protector would take in the execution therof; wherfore it was agreed, that *Abenzulayman* ſhould ſeeme to like of the motion, he repaired to the protector approved the deſigne, who told him that he had reſolved upon poyſon, as the ſafeſt from danger, and leaſt ſubject to hurt, which was not by the other contradicted. *Abenzu-*

layman

layman with a heavie heart returned to *Mura*, and in deteſtation of the intended plot, they reſolved to take the Protectors life; but if they failed in the enterpriſe (leſt perill might enſue to the yong king and his mother) *Mura* by conſent went to the Monaſtery to give her a foreknowledg of it; who at the firſt ſtood fearefully amazed; but

but by *Mura's* ſtronger ſpirit received comfort, and he poaſted back to the Protectors Court. In this meane while, the Protector attended his treaſons, and ſent the king for a preſent, a rich garment imbroidered with pearle and ſtone artificially, and ſubſtantially poyſoned. The carefull Queene, fearing what ſhe found true, would not ſuffer

the

the King (who was glad of his new Coat) to put it on; but the ſame night faſtned it about a Greyhound, who in the morning was found dead ſwolth, and readie to burſt. The Queene, like a wiſe Ladie, diſſembled her juſt diſpleaſures, returned letters, and meſſengers of thanks both in the kings name and her own, and earneſtly deſired

fired him to make his preſent repaire to the King about buſineſſe of importance, which could neither admit delay, nor his abſence. Againſt his comming guards were ſet upon the gates by whom he was taken, bound, and brought to the Queene, where being charged of manifeſt treaſon (which could not be denyed) he was ſuffocated in a veſ-

ſell

ſell of water; his dead bodie laid upon an Aſſe and carried through the ſtreets, a cryer publiſhed the cauſe of his deſerved death *Mura* and *Abenzulayman* had their ſeverall hopes to ſucceed in the Protector-ſhip; but the Queene foreſeeing the troubles that might enſue, either in joyning them in commiſſion, or to preferre the one before the other,

ther, assumed the government of the King and his estate into her own hands, which displeased neither. *Mura* highly rewarded, returned to the government of his Provinces, and *Abenzulaman* had the kingdom of Tunis committed to his charge, but died upon the Sea in his passage thither.

All things being in peace,

peace, and orderly ſet-
led, the Queene in her
government feared, and
loved. The yong king in
perfect health ſuddanly
(when no cauſe of feare
appeared) ſorrow and
diſcomfort tryumphed,
the inſtrument of their
victorie was a Spyder
(which accidentally fal-
ling from the roofe of
the Chamber) lighted
upon the Kings face
where he ſlept, and bit
his

his eye lid, the venom wherof infecting the blood, inflamed his face, and from thence disperſed it ſelfe into the other parts, where getting the maſterie, within ſeaven daies he died, and the Queene the fifteenth day following with overmuch abſtinence from meat ended her life in ſorrow.

The death of this yong King was the ruine

ne and utter ſubverſion
of the Sarazen Monar-
hy, himſelfe being the
aſt of the great *Alman-*
or's iſſue: yet he wanted
ot kinſmen, but their
itles were intricate and
mbiguous, which ſtir-
ed up pretenders, a-
mongſt whom *Abenha-*
bech prevailing by his
riends was Crowned
King at Zarvall wherof
Mura in the Moroc-
coes having notice (and
antient

antient malice depending between him and the new king) sensible of his own power, assembled his Leivetenants, and Captains, and by their unanim Consent, was proclamed king of the Provinces under his charge, which greatnes of his was determined by his death in *anno* $\frac{777}{106}$ he left two sonnes tender infants, the elder not past seaven yeere old

old. Their Fathers Kingdom was torn from them, and divided by foure of his Leivetenant Governors, ſtyling themſelves Kings of their Provinces, namly of Morocco, Fez, Suz, and Ducdo. The Governors of Tunis and Sarſall (now Argier) ſet Crowns upon their heads and aſſumed the name of Kings. *Abentirix* governor of Damaſco

co, erected his province into a Kingdom, afterwards killing in a battell the new king *Abenhacbech* was proclaimed king of the Arabians and Monarch of the Moores; divers other Provinces in the East revolted and became Kingdomes. *Habdilbar* who had governed Spaine many yeeres) following the example of *Mura* devored in his con-

conceit that Monarchy; but the inferiour governors tickled with particular ambitions taking hold of occasion refused his obedience, yet of Cordova he made himselfe King. And the Provinciall Governors of Granado, Valentia, Murcia, Castilia, Tolledo, Arragon and Biscay, erected their governments into kingdomes, and in

after tymes (by their dissentions) many other pettie places in Spaine were so intituled, which gave advantage to the Spaniards to recover their lost Patrimony detained by the Moores (from the conquest made by *Tarif*, in *anno* 714.) and not fully recovered gained untill in *anno* one thousand foure hundred ninetie two Granado was Conquered by

Don

Don Ferdinando Catolico and *Donna Isabella* Kings of all Spaine (Portugall excepted) of late seaven hundred seaventie eight yeeres.

This great Empire of the Arabians, Sarazens, or Moores, begun by *Mahomet* increased for the space of one hundred and foure yeeres from East to West. It contained more leagues then the Roman Em-

pire; and that excepted without all doubt it was the greateſt that ever obeyed one Monarch. In Europe they had Spaine, the moſt part of France, the Iſlands Majorca, Minorca, Sicilia, Malta, Sardinia, Corſica, Candia, Cypres, Rhodes, and all moſt all the reſt in the Mediterranean ſea. In Italie, Puglia, and Calabria, and all the beſt

Amaretine

maretine townes in Greece. In Affrica they possest a great part of Æthiopia the Kingdoms of Ægipt, Tunis, Argier, Tremeson, Ducdo, Fez, Suz Morocco, and others. In Asia the three Arabies, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, the two Armenias, most part of the lesser Asia, and all the kingdoms to the Eastward of Persia, even to

the river Indus, which ample Monarchy largly extended after the yong Kings death, brake as *Alexanders* did. And as the Ambition and dissention of his Leivetenants rent his Conquest into severall kingdoms; so did twentie seaven Governors of the Sarazens Empire divided, and share those Dominions among them. And as time re-

duced

duced them to nothing, so were these kingdoms, in so much as (at this present) there is not one powerfull King upon the earth that can vaunt himselfe to be derived from the Arabian blood, but the King of Morocco; the rest of that Empire is now possest, by Christians, Turkes, Persians, other Mahometans and Gentiles.

Hee never chose rich Tyrant to his Councell nor abhorred the poore just man.

Hee never denyed Justice to a poore man for his poverty, nor pardoned the rich man for his goods.

Hee never left ilnesse unpunished, nor goodnesse without reward.

Hee never Committeed to another Justice that was cleere, nor

darke judgment, he never determined by himselfe alone.

Hee never denyed Iustice to them that demanded it, nor mercy to those that deserved it.

He never did correct any in anger, nor promised reward in his mirth.

Hee never was charged with thoughts in prosperity, nor dispaired in adversity.

He never opened his gates to Flatterers, nor laid his eares to Murmurers.

He never Committed ill for malice, nor any villany for avarice.

He ever laboured to be beloved of them that were good, and to be dreaded of those that were ill.

He ever favored the poore man & observed the just law of the godly.

This

THIS *Writing of the life of* Jacob Almanzor *was finished in the Castle of the City of Cufa, on the* 4th *day of the Moone of Rabek the first, in the* 1110th *yere: Praised be* GOD *Amen.*